

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_\_\_  
no \_\_\_\_\_

Property Name: John Leister Farm Inventory Number: CARR-1686  
Address: 3036 Halter Road City: Union Mills Zip Code: 21158  
County: Carroll USGS Topographic Map: Littlestown  
Owner: Halter Road Farm LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? yes  
Tax Parcel Number: 67 Tax Map Number: 21 Tax Account ID Number: 008274  
Project: 239 Pleasant Valley Road Demolition/Carroll County Agency: Carroll County Department of Planning  
Site visit by MHT staff: X no yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property is located within a historic district? yes X no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes Name of District: \_\_\_\_\_  
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context yes

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)* Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible yes X no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:  
MIHP CARR-1686

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*  
All of the buildings have been demolished.

Prepared by: Kenneth M. Short Date Prepared: 1/31/2005

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_ Eligibility not recommended X  
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

MHT Comments

Andrea Lemi  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

3/14/05  
Date

[Signature]  
Reviewer, NR Program

3/4/05  
Date

200500289

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1686

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John Leister Farm

other

### 2. Location

street and number 3036 Halter Road not for publication

city, town Union Mills X vicinity

county Carroll

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Halter Road Farm, LLC

street and number 1320 Sullivan Road telephone

city, town Westminster state MD zip code 21157-3337

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carroll County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 21-67

city, town Westminster liber 2489 folio 686

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report  
☐ Other

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
			Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	2	2
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	2	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			0	

## 7. Description

Inventory No. CARR-1686

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The John Leister Farm is located at 3036 Halter Road, about 1-½ miles southwest of the town of Union Mills in north-central Carroll County, Maryland. The farm consists of a brick-cased log house that sits about 20 feet from the road and faces the road, and a frame summer kitchen just behind the house. The ground slopes sharply up from the road. Both buildings were being demolished in February and March, 2004.

The house faces northeast toward the road, and is a two-story, three-bay by two-bay brick-cased log structure with a rubble stone foundation of local brownstone and a gable roof of standing-seam metal with a northwest-southeast ridge and an interior brick chimney on both the northwest and southeast gable ends. The overhanging gable end eaves were added later and are tacked on with different wood. The brick casing is mostly removed, exposing the logs. The bricks were handmade, some with large stones in them, and were fastened to the logs with large "T"-head cut spikes driven into the logs leaving the heads exposed on the face of the brick. These spikes are aligned vertically, with one row in each log, spaced roughly 18 inches to 21 inches apart. The brick was badly re-pointed at an unknown date. The logs are mortised-and-tenoned-and-pegged into corner posts that have down braces. The logs are hewn on the outer face but the corner posts are sash-sawn. The foundation is all of one period and projects beyond the log walls to support the brick casing, which was clearly intended from the beginning. The sills are half-lapped at the corner, and the posts have foot tenons that are pegged to the sills. The braces are also pegged to the sills. The top girts are half-lapped over the plates. The logs are clearly reused from a "V"-notch corner log structure. Some have traces of whitewash. One log piece has whitewash on the inside and a rafter notch with a nail hole that is now upside-down. The chinking between the logs is struck with a "V" profile. The window jamb boards are only about 1 inch thick, and are nailed to the log ends with 2 to 4 cut nails. The logs on the side elevations align with the logs in the front and rear walls.

The corner joints are numbered. The west corner, on the southwest face, has two diagonal lines at each joint, plus a joint number beginning with the number I at the bottom log and working up. Some logs have cut nails toe-nailing them, especially where they meet the down braces. The northeast elevation logs are each numbered beginning with number I at the bottom, and each log also has a diagonal number I indicating the wall in which it was to be placed. The northwest elevation logs are also numbered beginning with number I at the bottom, and each log has a diagonal Roman numeral III on it to indicate the wall it belonged to. The corner post joints are also numbered on both outer faces, beginning with number I at the bottom. One side of each outer face also has Roman numerals on the log ends to show which corner post it joined with. The north corner post has no post numbers, the south corner post has diagonal numbers I on the southwest face, the east corner post has diagonal numbers III on the southeast face, and the west corner post has diagonal numbers II on the northwest face.

The northeast elevation has a porch in the center of the foundation made of CMUs and poured concrete, with concrete steps to the north side. The porch roof is now sitting on the ground in front of the house and has a hip with asphalt shingles. It is constructed of dimensional lumber with wire nails. To the east of the porch foundation is a diamond-in-section wood louver in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame. To the north of the porch foundation is a boarded-up window opening. The first story has a center door with four octagonal bolection-moulded panels. Each jamb has two identical panels below the transom bar and one above, with one panel on the soffit. The transom bar is partly covered but appears to have a large cavetto below a large bead. There is a three-light transom. The end bays have one window opening. The windows had been replaced, and all are missing at this time. The window trim is mitered and has a beaded interior edge. The second story has three typical window openings and there is a wood box cornice. On the second row of chinking near the north corner is a signature in pencil that appears to read "JOHN H. MAIENHENNO" or "- HEIMO."

The southeast elevation foundation has a cellar entrance just east of center, with a wood lintel that supported the brick casing. The first and second stories each have two window openings, as does the gable end. The wood lintels have raised, plain corner blocks in the gable end, while the remaining window openings have either had the lintels removed or covered with aluminum. The raking eave has a plain board soffit. The wood sheathing has flush butted boards. Near the south corner, the second row of chinking has

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1686

Name John Leister Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

the initials "J H M." In several cases a long log is used as part of the chinking. The window frames all project well beyond the log wall, and were clearly set knowing there would be brick casing. Some of the logs have traces of whitewash.

The southwest elevation has a three-bay, shed-roof porch with standing seam metal on the first story. The soffit of the porch has plaster on sawn lath, later covered by wafer board, and new pressure-treated posts support the porch. The west end of the porch is enclosed with German siding and a window opening. The southeast elevation of this enclosure has vertical riven lath and some sawn lath, with plaster. The southwest elevation has board and batten siding with cut nails beneath later siding. To the east of this enclosure the southwest wall has a window opening, and a four-panel door with sunk fields and no panel moulds that is hung on cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The door has had many locks, none of which survives. There is a three-light transom, but the transom bar is not visible. The east bay has a window opening. There is aluminum siding covering plaster over vertical riven lath that is fastened to the logs with cut nails. The southwest elevation never had brick casing. The second story has asphalt shingle siding over weatherboards that is grooved on top and bottom and lapped, three window openings, and a wood box cornice. The porch plate is hewn and the rafters are sawn and notched to rest over top of the plate. The earliest porch roof is wood shingles covered by rusted metal that appears to be the second roof, then the existing metal roof.

The northwest elevation foundation has diamond-in-section wood louvers in a mortised and tenoned and pegged frame in the west bay. The first story has two window openings, with the west one raised. The second story also has two window openings. The gable end has two six-light sash and the same eaves and sheathing as the southeast elevation.

The cellar is one large room with a dirt floor. There is a hewn summer beam that is 7 inches deep by 11 ½ inches wide and runs northwest-southeast. The east end of the summer beam is set right into the fireplace hearth and is notched on top for the brick hearth to be set on it. The joists are sash sawn, are 2 inches by 6 ½ to 7 inches and are spaced 24 inches on centers, and run northeast-southwest except under the passage. The joists have a tusk tenon into the summer beam, and several half pegs just coming through the bottom of the summer. The passage joists have a center tenon into the stair trimmers, which are the same size as the joists. One passage joist has through tenons with exposed pegs. There are two whitewashed posts with bolsters beneath the summer beam, and they are set on stones and appear to be original. On the northwest elevation is a chimney buttress to the north with a wood cabinet built into it. To the west is a chimney of modern brick for the furnace. The northeast elevation has a six-light sash in the east bay. The northwest elevation has a window opening with one light near the west corner. The southeast elevation has brick chimney piers in the center and the cellar entrance to the east of it. The joists rest on 1-inch thick boards set on the foundation. The ends of some of the joists are split off the logs.

The first story has a center-passage, double-pile plan with the passage only one room deep making one rear room larger. The passage has linoleum on the floor over top of oak flooring that runs northeast-southwest, baseboard with a broken field, plaster on circular-sawn lath, and architrave with a broken field and a cornice above the doorways that has a quirked Greek ogee above a plain frieze. There is a straight run of stairs on the southeast that ascends to the southwest. The newel post and balusters were removed and installed in the new house on the hill behind this building. There are sawn brackets in a double wave pattern. The stair brackets are fastened with cut sprigs and are painted white. Beneath the white paint they are marbled a light gray with dark gray brush strokes on top. The front door has four panels with sunk fields and no panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pegged and hung on plain cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and fast joints. The large rim lock here was replaced by a modern mortise lock that has also been removed. The partition wall studs are 2 inches by 3 ¾ inches to 4 inches, are sash-sawn, and are lapped and nailed to the joists with cut nails. The stud feet are lapped and nailed to a small nailer fastened to the top of the floor. The passage wall studs are set with the long dimension perpendicular to the wall while the studs between the front and rear rooms are set with their long dimension parallel to the wall.

The north room has linoleum flooring, typical baseboard, and the same architrave as the passage. The baseboards were marbled



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1686

Name John Leister Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

and the door trim appears to have been grained. Beneath the linoleum the floor is random-width oak between 6 ½ inches and 8 ½ inches. There are panels under the windows that are sunk and flat and have decorative cut rails with quadrant corners. There is also one of these panels above the door, with a cornice above it. The door is missing. There is a chimney on the northwest elevation, set to the west, and the fireplace has been closed off. The walls are plaster on sawn lath on all four elevations.

The east room has plywood subfloor, plain baseboard, and architrave with a broken field and it is head cut. The flooring beneath the plywood is identical to the north room. The northeast and southeast elevations have plaster on riven lath fastened with cut nails, while there is circular-sawn lath on the northwest and modern paneling on the southwest. There is a chimney on the southeast and the fireplace has been closed off. The fireplace has splayed, parged jambs and a brick hearth. The mantel was removed when the fireplace was closed off. The window frames have notches cut in them for wrought iron bar spring latches.

The west room has linoleum, the same baseboard and architrave as the east room, plaster on sawn lath, and ceiling tiles. There is a wide chimney on the northwest, set to the north, and the large cooking fireplace has been closed off. On the northeast is a doorway beneath the stairs that leads to the cellar. On the southwest, set to the west, is a door opening to the pantry that is enclosed in part of the rear porch. The door jamb is sash-sawn, is a 1 inch thick board, and is nailed to the log ends with cut nails. The logs and chinking here have no whitewash. The south room has plywood subfloor, the same baseboard and architrave as the east room, and riven lath and plaster on the southeast and southwest elevations.

The second story has the same basic plan as the first story, but a room has been added to the center passage at the rear. All of the floors are covered with linoleum. The passage has an enclosed straight run of stairs on the southeast, but the door is missing. The stairs to the attic were enclosed with tongue and groove board wall and several pieces of reused baseboard that had a bead on one side. The architrave has triple fields and is head cut. The baseboard has a broken field and the walls are plaster. A corner cupboard with plywood doors was added to the east corner probably in the 1950s. The second story partitions are made with studs the same as the first story. The north chamber has plain baseboard, architrave matching the second-story passage, and plaster walls. The north door has a double field on the architrave, not a triple field. The windows had no parting beads and had spring latches with a push button set in a square plate. This hardware is now all gone. The east chamber has the same baseboard, architrave, window details, and door trim as the north chamber. There had been a closet on the southwest, set to the south, but it was removed some time ago. The west chamber has plain baseboard, broken field architrave everywhere, and a closet added on the northwest, to the north. The south chamber matches the north chamber and has a four-panel door with sunk fields and no panel moulds. It is still hung on heavily-painted cast-iron butt hinges with five knuckles and apparently with fast joints. The door is mortised and tenoned and pegged and has been cut down on both top and bottom. It has a new mortise lock. The southwest-center chamber has a two-panel door with a mortise lock and butt hinges with ball finials. There is plain mitered trim and a bathroom that probably dates to the 1920s. The second story joists are also sash-sawn, are approximately 2 inches by 7 inches, and have a tusk tenon and peg into the hewn summer beam.

The attic floor is sash-sawn, random-width oak and pine. Some of the boards are reused, with whitewash on the bottom, and most have a groove on one side and butt flush with the board on the other side. The joists are sash-sawn, are 2 inches by 6 inches, are spaced 24 inches on centers, and run northeast-southwest. There is a hewn summer beam that runs northwest-southeast. It is 9 ½ inches wide by 5 inches deep and must be reused, as there is a pair of mortises with the tenons cut off and still pegged in place near the stairs. The other joists have tusk tenons with pegs. Just southeast of the cut-through tenons are a pair of joists that are half-lapped to the summer beam and must have been added for nailing down floorboards here. There is also a pair of cut out tenons on the northwest end of the summer beam where the chimneys are now. The center of the summer beam has a joist with a peg on the southwest side but no mortise on the northeast, indicating that there was a stairway in the center here. The joists on each side of the stairway are pegged on both sides of the summer beam. There is a piece of reused ovolo moulding fastened to the side of the stringer. One floorboard had a wrought nail head on the bottom side. The second story ceiling lath is sawn. The rafters are sash-

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1686

Name John Leister Farm  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

sawn, are 2 ½ inches to 3 inches wide, and are tapered from 3 inches at the ridge to 4 ½ inches to 5 inches at the foot. They are spaced 22 ½ inches to 26 inches on centers. The ridge has a ridgepole that is sash-sawn and is 1 inch by 4 inches. The rafters have Roman numerals and appear to have been reused. The centers of the rafters are supported by purlins that are 3 inches and 3 ¼ inches and run northwest-southeast. The ends of these purlins are supported by cleats nailed between the attic gable end studs with cut nails. The purlins are half-lapped in the center and nailed with wire nails on the southwest elevation and cut nails on the northeast elevation. There are small wind braces set into the top face of the rafters at the east and west corners. The rafters support lath and circular-sawn shingles. The gable end studs are fastened with cut nails and the sheathing is sash-sawn. Several sheathing boards are weathered and may be reused.

The summer kitchen is located about 6 feet west of the house and is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay frame structure with a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, a large exterior brick chimney on the northwest end, and a gable roof with "V"-seam metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast elevation has a new one-over-one aluminum storm window to the south and a tongue and groove vertical board door to the east. The door is hung on butt hinges with loose joints and the lock is missing. The northeast elevation has one new one-over-one sash. There is German siding beneath the aluminum siding. The rafter ends are exposed. The northwest elevation only has the chimney. The southwest elevation has a new one-over-one sash. The interior is finished with plywood and battens on the walls and ceiling and has a concrete floor. The brick fireplace at the northwest end has all modern brick.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. CARR-1686

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

<b>Specific dates</b>	N/A	<b>Architect/Builder</b>	N/A
<b>Construction dates</b>	c. 1876		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register      ☐ Maryland Register      ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

John Flickinger's 300-acre farm held three log houses in 1852, two of which were probably inhabited by his sons. In 1856 his heirs sold 183 acres to Joseph Myers, and the following year Myers sold this land to John Leister, Jr. The missing acreage likely went to one of Flickinger's sons. The tax assessment for 1866 noted that Leister had a "weatherboarded house" and a bank barn, so there were probably no changes to the building that Flickinger had known. In May 1876 Leister was assessed for a new shed, valued at only \$50, which had probably been built the previous year. Later that year the new county tax assessment noted that his farm was "improved with brick house + bank barn." There was no mention of any improvements to the house from 1866 to May 1876, but by 7 June, when the new assessment was made, the brick house was standing. This suggests that the brick-cased log structure was built in 1876, and was not sufficiently complete to be assessed until the new assessment was made. The building has the initials "JHM" and a name in script that appears to read "John H. Maienhenno [or -heimo]." A search of the Carroll County, Maryland census for 1860 and 1880, as well as the Adams County, Pennsylvania, census for 1880 failed to turn up any John H. with a last name beginning with "M" that was remotely close to what was written on the chinking. One would presume that "JHM" was one of the workmen involved with construction. (1)

The log structure was clearly built substantially of reused material from a log building that probably dated from the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. The earlier structure had v-notch corners, some of which can be seen where they abut window jambs or down braces, and the logs were whitewashed on the exterior at one time. The new structure was built with corner posts, a technique that was common after the Civil War, when few log houses were being constructed, and these posts were sawn, not hewn. Large timbers were rarely sawn until after the Civil War, as saw carriages became larger and could handle longer logs. The cellar vents are constructed with pinned frames, a construction technique that was being abandoned in the 1830s. The joists and summer beam, especially in the attic, are the most telling. The joists use a tusk tenon (with a beveled haunch) into the summer beam, a joint that was common in the eighteenth century but was abandoned in the early nineteenth century in Carroll County for the simpler center tenon. In the attic, a joist was cut out where the existing stairway is, in order to make room for it, and other joists were added nearby, where a joist was never originally placed. The joint used for the added joists was a very simple half lap, which was less structurally sound than the center tenon. Joists were also cut out for one of the chimneystacks. The rafters are probably also reused, since they are tapered and tapered rafters are rarely seen after c. 1850. They also have Roman numerals near the ridge, but marriage marks such as this were not necessary with the use of a ridge pole such as this building has, because there were no complex joints to match. The ridgepole began to be used after c. 1860, but was still not common until after c. 1875. The wave pattern of the stair brackets is typical of the early nineteenth century, not after the Civil War, and suggests that part, or most, of the stairway was reused. The house also uses some riven lath, which generally disappeared by 1850 as small circular saws became common to cut small items like shingles and lath. Given the extensive reuse of material in this house, it seems likely that the lath was salvaged from the earlier building, too, though this would be a rare example; riven lath tends to split when removed, and is generally not seen as reused material. The brick is clearly handmade and

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CARR-1686

Name John Leister Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

could also be reused, though some other houses of the period were also still being constructed with handmade brick. It was noted in a local newspaper in May 1876, for example, that John Myers, of Union Mills, "is making preparations to burn several kilns of brick during the summer. The sheds are nearly completed and he will commence moulding at an early day." In her study of brick-cased log houses in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Nancy Van Dolson found that most were rural examples near brickyards, most of these houses were standing for many years before they were cased, and the brick casing was usually added before 1865. The work was also typically done for farmers who owned less valuable land and needed to conserve funds. Most of these factors do not seem to hold for the Leister house, as it was a late example built from scratch for a farmer who was clearly in the middle range, in terms of acreage and livestock owned. (2)

The old vents in the foundation raise the possibility that the house was built on the foundation of the original log dwelling. Either the old house was destroyed, perhaps by fire, and another building was salvaged, or the existing structure uses most of the original materials. The reuse of so many early materials, especially the floor framing which fits so well, and the fact that the existing house replaces an earlier log house, suggests the possibility that the old house was dismantled and rebuilt. The odds that a log building at another location would have the same size footprint, or larger, than this rather large (32 foot by 30 foot) log house, seem remote. The reason for such a substantial change to a sound log house would be the desire to case the house in brick. To do so to an existing log house, an extra foundation had to be added for the brick. This foundation could not be too narrow, and needed to be tied into the existing foundation. If the new foundation moved any, it could cause the brick veneer to buckle, and even collapse. Perhaps the owner or builder decided that the most stable solution was a drastic one, to take down the building and rebuild it a little smaller than the original, thus providing room on the wide foundation walls on which to set the brick casing. The methods of construction for the new log structure underneath the brick veneer would, of course, reflect new building practices, including sawn corner posts rather than v-notch corners. Clearly, some stylistic changes were made, such as the front door and the panels below the windows, but this would be expected; the purpose of casing the house in brick was to make an average house grander, and at a much lower cost than a true brick house. In the process, the plan of the house could have been changed to some extent, too. Since there was a large opening in the center, the earlier house could have originally had a center stairway, or could have had a center chimney. The latter would help to explain why there was no chimney on one end of the earlier house, though early houses could have one or more unheated rooms on the first story.

In 1876 Leister had seven horses, 11 cattle, four sheep and 12 hogs, a quantity of livestock that was just slightly above the average for a family farm. He added a 56- $\frac{1}{2}$  acre tract to his farm in 1890. Leister bought a lot, probably in Union Mills, built a house on it, and apparently retired from farming in 1894 or 1895. Leister died in 1900 and left his farm in trust for his grandson, John Lawyer Leister, until he reached age 21, at which time the farm would be appraised and he could buy it. Someone was clearly working the land on shares, as Leister held a one-half interest in 38 acres of wheat and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of rye. Since his only child, Jesse, had died and his grandson was apparently too young, there must have been a tenant on the property. The 56- $\frac{1}{2}$  acres were sold immediately, but the farm continued to be rented, and from December 1903 until sometime in 1912 it brought in \$5,104.66, while costing \$527.00 for the executor to manage it. John Lawyer Leister reached age 21 in 1912 and declined to buy the farm, so it was advertised for sale. A 35-acre wood lot was split off the farm and sold separately. The remaining 148 acres was described in 1913: "This farm is on Big Pipe Creek which runs through it, and has about one hundred and five acres under a high state of cultivation; twenty-five acres in fine meadow land and about eighteen acres of chestnut and oak woods. The land is improved with a splendid young apple orchard of about two acres just coming into bearing. It produces good crops and is a most excellent dairy farm. The land is improved with a two and one half story brick dwelling house, large bank barn, both recently painted, and in good condition; corn crib, wagon shed, hog pen, wheat barrack and dairy. There is an excellent spring of water at the buildings, pump at the kitchen door and pump at the barn." (3)

Harvey J. Wantz purchased the farm in 1913, but his heirs sold it in 1926 and it passed through many hands before being



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CARR-1686

Name John Leister Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

---

acquired by the present owner in 1962. At the time of the survey only the house survived from the 1913 period, as well as the summer kitchen, which was added later; with the removal of these buildings, both of which were still in very good condition, there are no vestiges of the historic farm remaining. (4)

### Endnotes:

- (1) ☐ Carroll County Land Records, JBB 20-187; JBB 22-256. Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Myers District, 1852, 1866, 1866-76, 1876, Maryland State Archives. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Carroll County, Maryland, 1860, 1880, Adams County, Pennsylvania, 1880.
- (2) ☐ Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate, 20 May 1876, p. 2. Nancy Van Dolson, "The Brick-Cased Log Houses of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania," in Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman, eds., Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989), pp. 99-107.
- (3) ☐ Carroll County Commissioners of the Tax, Myers District, 1876-96, Maryland State Archives. John Leister Estate, Will GMP 8-392; Inventory of Personal Property JDB 17-495, JDB 18-44, JDB 18-242; Sales of Real Estate, GMP 6-571, Carroll County Register of Wills. Chancery ODG 67-416, Carroll County Circuit Court. Westminster (Maryland) Democratic Advocate, 25 July 1913, p. 2.
- (4) ☐ Carroll County Land Records, ODG 123-62, EMM Jr. 148-65.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. CARR-1686

---

See continuation sheet.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property N/A

Acreage of historical setting 120.24 Ac

Quadrangle name Littlestown

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

---

### Verbal boundary description and justification

There are no boundaries since the historic structures have all been removed.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date 11/3/04

street and number 610 Regester Avenue telephone 410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21212

---

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CARR-1686

Name John Leister Farm

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

---

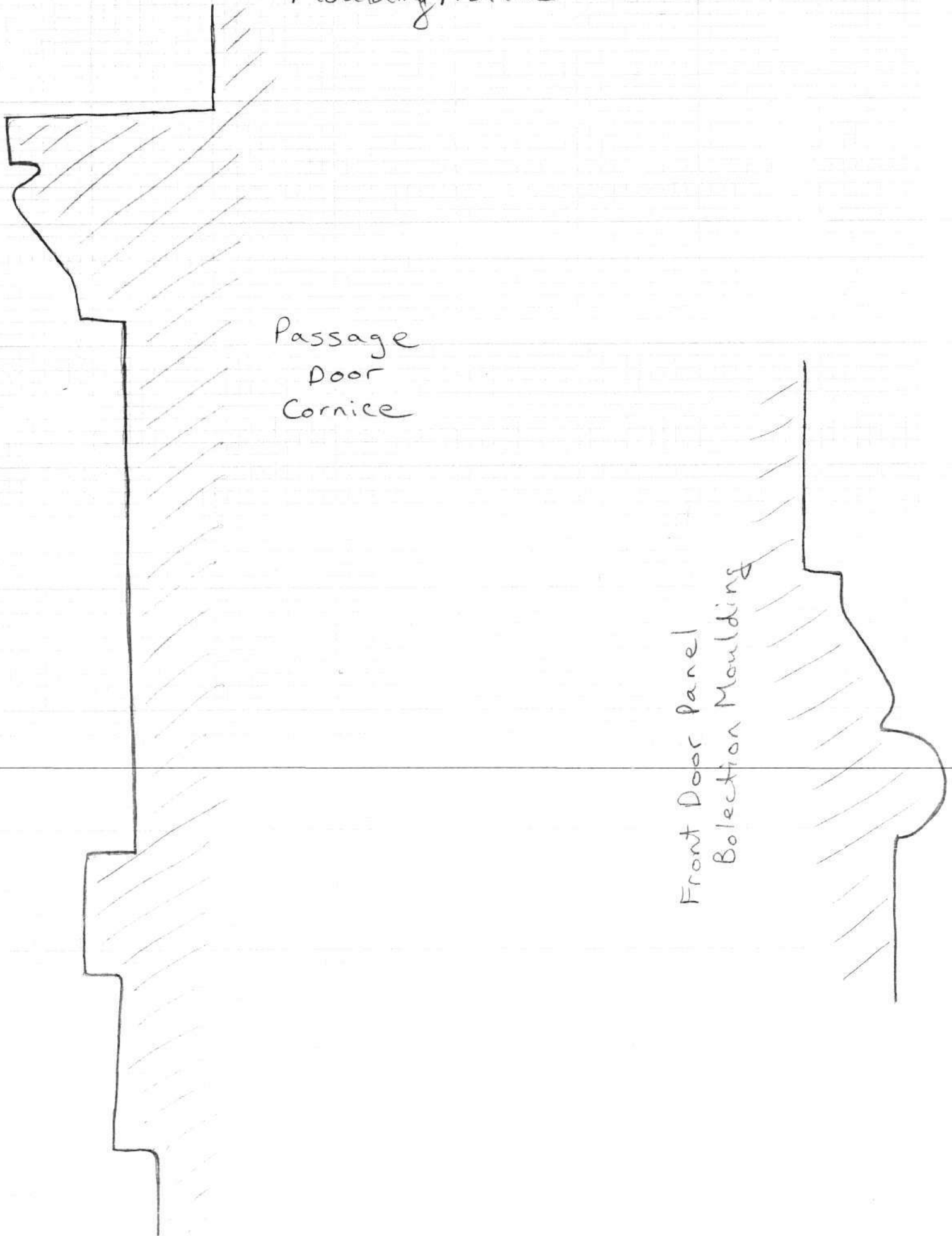
See endnotes

1/2 3036 Halter Road CARR-1686  
Moulding Profiles

KMS  
Feb'04

Passage  
Door  
Cornice

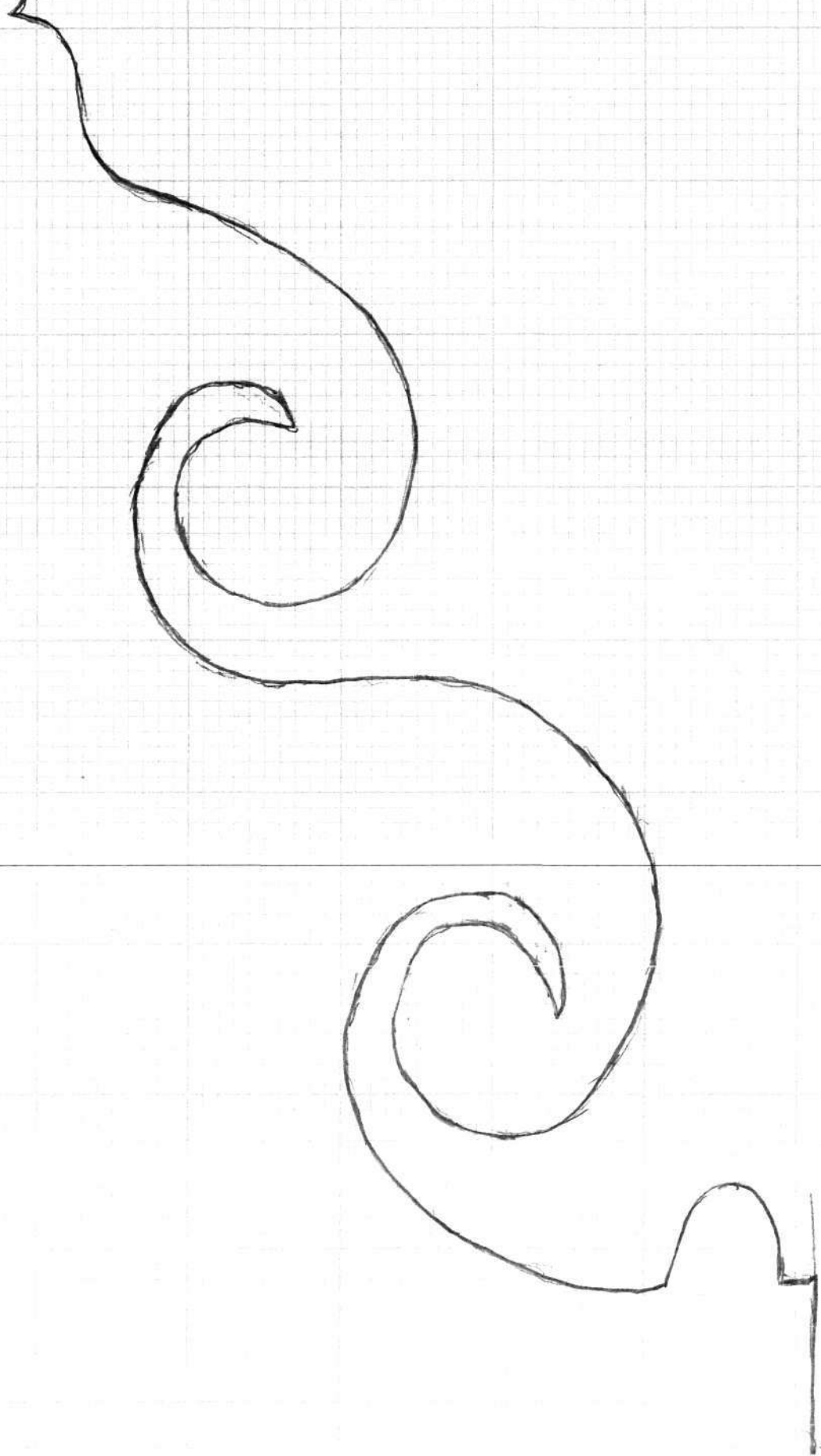
Front Door Panel  
Bolection Moulding

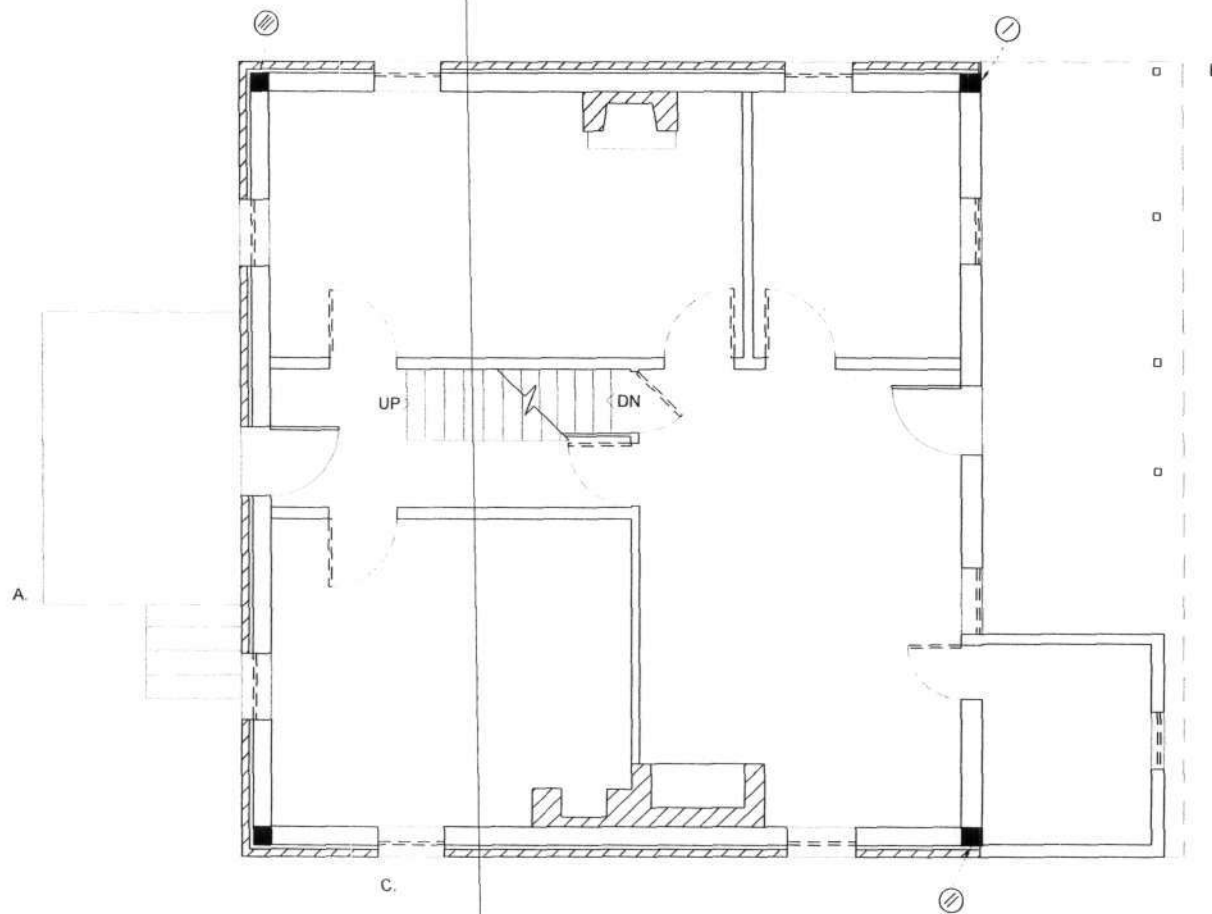




2/2 3036 Halter Rd CARR-1686  
Stair Bracket

KMS  
Feb '04





NOTES:

A. MODERN CONCRETE PORCH AND STEPS. NO SURVIVING EVIDENCE OF ORIGINAL PORCH.

B. OUTLINE OF EXISTING ORIGINAL PORCH ROOF SHOWN. NEW CONCRETE PORCH DECK NOT SHOWN.

C. WINDOW SASH, MOST DOORS, AND STAIR BALUSTRADE PREVIOUSLY REMOVED. MOST OF BRICK CASING WAS REMOVED PRIOR TO EXAMINATION. BUILDING DISMANTLED FEBRUARY-MARCH 2004.

⊗ CORNER POST MARKINGS.



# CARR-1686 JOHN LEISTER FARM - 3036 HALTER ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN MEASURED AND DRAWN BY KEN SHORT FEBRUARY 2004

3036 Halter Rd CARR-1686

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Paul O. Meyer	Halter Rd. Farm, LLC	7 Mar. 2001	2489- 686	Confirm. deed	\$0	?	100% int.
Paul O. Meyer	Halter Rd Farm, LLC	9 Jan. 2001	2479- 481	Deed fees.	\$0	A { ① 148A - 5.9A - 2A - 140A ② 8.84A - 2 tracts ③ 134A - 3 tracts ④ 72A - 4 tracts = 54.79A	Tract ① Tryers Delight B.O.H.O. Tract ② on rd. fr. Union Mills to Mayberry
Lorraine M. Collins Darlene V. Meyer	Paul O. Meyer (previously P.O.M. Jr.)	8 Sept. 2000	2414- 35	Deed fees	\$300,000	① 140A - same ② Same ③ Same ④ Same	P.O.M. d. 2-18-97
Paul O. Meyer/ Carroll	Paul O. Meyer, Jr. Lorraine M. Collins Darlene V. Meyer/Carroll	6 Oct. 1995	1734- 387	Deed fees	\$0	? 2134A	1.16 ac. to P.O.M. Tryers Delight B.O.H.O. - on near Halter Rd. & 73rd Pipe Creek (X)
"	"	27 Oct. 1995	1740- 56	Deed fees.	\$0	54.92A	(Y)
Jasper H. Dull & M. V. Vian/Carroll	Paul O. Meyer & M. Merle W./Carroll	14 Feb 1958	EAS 286- 256	Deed fees	\$10.00	140A & 8.84A - 23.6A, - 214A, - 1.74A 134A	X <sub>1</sub> P.O. 1st below Y <sub>2</sub> (X)
Benjamin T. & Ruth V. Keefer (Cof) Irv. F. & Cora M. Wartz (Cof)	Paul O. & Merle W. Meyer	24 Jan 1962	EAS 342- 752				(Y)
John William Borcher, Sr. Baltimore City	Jasper H. Dull & M. V. Vian Dull (Cof)	4 Jun. 1954	EAS 233- 457	Deed fees	\$10.00	140A 8.84A (C) - 23.8A 56A, 5A, 2A = 64A (D)	(X)
Herbert B. Millhouser & Jeanette H. Baltimore Co.	John William Borcher, Sr. Baltimore Co.	Dec. 1949	EAS 203- 323	Deed fees	\$5.00	140+ 8.84A	(C)
David Millhouser & Rita H. / Baltimore City	Herbert B. & Jeanette A. Millhouser, Baltimore City	16 Sept. 1997	EAS 196- 73	Deed fees	\$10.00	140+ (C) 8.84A (B)	Y <sub>2</sub> int. (C)

Calvin E Cohen & wife Beale K. / Balto City	Herbert B. & Jeanette A. Millhauser / Balto. City	29 Oct. 1946	EAS 194- 124	Deed - fees	\$10.00	8.84A	1/2 int.	©
Harry M. Graft & wife Clara E. / Carroll	Herb & Jean. Millhauser Balto City	8 May 1943	EAS 181- 129	Deed fees	\$5.00	140 1/4 A 9 1/2 A	1/2 int	©
<del>Harry M. Graft</del> Union Mills Savings Bank of Carroll Co, MD	Harry M. & Clara E. Graft (wif) / Carroll	29 Nov. 1933	EMM Jr. 159- 390	Deed fees	\$10.00	140 + A		Ⓔ
Ray John, Sheriff / Carroll Co	Union Mills Savings Bank	29 Nov. 1933	EMM Jr. 159- 389	Deed fees	\$1.00	140 + A	U.M. Bank v. J. Harvey Hutter Sale 28 Oct 1933	
Ellen C. Wantz Widow of Harvey J. Wantz / Carroll etal.	J. Harvey Hutter & wife Florence E. / Carroll	18 Oct. 1926	EMM Jr. 148- 65	Deed fees	\$1.00	140 + A	swed off 7 + A	
Utah Bixley exec. / nr. Westminster "now temporarily traveling in foreign parts" John Leister / Carroll	Harvey J. Wantz / Carroll	15 Sept. 1913	ODG 123- 62	Deed fees	\$9,188.02	148 A	Equity 1 July 1913 UB v. Eliza Virginia Rein dollar et al Sale 2 Aug 1913	
Joseph Myers & wife Mary / Carroll	John Leister, Jr., Carroll	30 Mar. 1857	JB B 22- 256	Deed Indenture	\$6,247.50	183 + A	Tryens Delight Ohio	
Catherine Flickinger etal / Carroll neirs of John Flickinger Carroll	Joseph Myers / Carroll	19 Mar 1856	JB B 20- 187	Deed Indenture	\$6,247.50	148 + A 35 + A	Eno prev. ref. [not in Carroll]	







**MYERS**  
ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 3.  
CARROLL CO. MD.  
EXPLANATION

TURNPIKE  
STATE ROAD  
HIGHWAY  
PRIVATE ROAD  
RAILROAD  
DITCH  
SCHOOL  
CHURCH  
CEMETERY  
CITY OF VILLAGE BOUNDARY  
OWNER'S NAME & ACREAGE  
TENANT'S NAME  
(TENANT; VIVACANT)

**CARR-1686**  
John Leister Farm  
3036 Halter Road

ELECTION DISTRICT N° 3.

CARROLL CO. MD.

### EXPLANATION

- TURNPIKE \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE ROAD \_\_\_\_\_  
HIGHWAY \_\_\_\_\_  
PRIVATE ROAD \_\_\_\_\_  
RAIL ROAD \_\_\_\_\_  
DIVER CHANNEL \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_  
CHURCH \_\_\_\_\_  
CEMETERY \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY OR VILLAGE BOUNDARY \_\_\_\_\_  
- (NAME'S NAME'S ACREAGE) JNO SMITH 05.0  
TENANTS NAME (MR JONES) 0  
- (EVANT) V (VACANT)

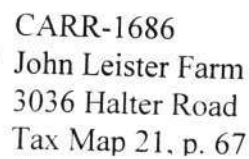
CARR-1686

John Leister Farm

3036 Halter Road

Rand McNally Atlas, 1917











CARR-1686

John Leister Farm

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House & Summer Kitchen

NE & NW elevs

1/4

ART-2611 <NO. 23 >046  
C35 1212 -4 N 11-2-05 <0440>

MOORE  
PAPER  
PAPER





CARR-1686

John Leister Farm

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House & Summer Kitchen

SW & SE elevs

2/4

ART-2611 <No. 24 >047  
635 1717 - J H 2-44 (04430)



CARR-1686

John Leister Farm

Carroll Co, MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House - SE elev. - E. corner  
framing.

3/4



CARR-1686

John Leister Farm

Carroll Co., MD

Ken Short

Feb. 2004

MD SHPO

House - N. Rm, vw. E.

4/4

ART-2611 <NO. 25 >058  
635 1212 -1 N N 4 58 <01400